

GERMANS THREATEN OSTEND, CLOSE TO ENGLISH COAST

also is calm and strong. She knows that her sons are bearing just now, with the heroic Belgian army which recaptured Malines yesterday, and the vigorous British army, the weight of a battle without precedent in regard to mutual desperation and duration.

"During this time the Russians are marching through East Prussia and Germany is invaded."

A note appended to the communique states that Lieut. Mesureur has been assigned to the Second Battalion of the Light African Infantry in Morocco, that this change is simply a regularization of his military position and that the officer remains in the Cherche Midi military prison in Paris awaiting his appearance before a court-martial.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON REPORTS SUCCESS OF ALLIES

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, August 25.

The French Embassy in London issued the following statement to-night:

"The movement which was begun yesterday by order of the commander in chief was continued to-day without successful opposition by the enemy. It is confirmed that a Prussian corps of guards were roughly handled in the recent fighting.

"They were attacked by Algerian riflemen, and in the hand to hand fighting which ensued the Germans suffered heavily.

"The attacks against Nancy have failed."

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT STOPS, SAYS BRITISH WAR OFFICE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, August 25.

The official bureau issued the following at midnight:

"There has been no further general engagement. Field Marshal Sir John French reports that he is not yet able to send a list of casualties owing to the extended nature of the operations.

"The condition of our troops is in every way satisfactory."

FALL OF ALL NAMUR FORTS IS NOT CREDITED IN LONDON

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, August 25.

The report that the city of Namur and its defending forts had fallen was denied here to-night. The denial also carried the announcement that the advance of the German armies through Belgium and Luxemburg into France has been checked by the allies.

According to a despatch from Paris, the Temps of this evening published a telegram from Lille saying the report that Namur had fallen lacked confirmation. The Lille despatch was dated August 23. Belgians arriving from that place were quoted as saying that one of the most advanced forts of Namur was either blown up or taken by assault and from that incident arose the report that Namur itself had fallen. The other forts were still intact and were being vigorously and effectively defended when the despatch was sent.

BERLIN SAYS ARMIES WILL JOIN IN ADVANCE ON PARIS

WASHINGTON, August 25.

According to wireless despatches from the Berlin Foreign Office to the German Embassy here a concentric advance of all the German armies toward Paris is likely. The Semois River, Longwy and a large part of the Belgian frontier, it was said, are now in German hands. This was the despatch received by the embassy.

The German troops facing the French troops defeated them in battle from August 17 to 21. Numerous ensigns, more than 150 guns and 10,000 prisoners have been captured. Lunéville has been taken and the army of Gen. Joffre, broken up, is no longer capable of action. The German Crown Prince's army has chased the French west of Longwy.

The army of the Duke of Württemberg marching through Belgium has crossed the river Semois, completely crushing the advancing French army. Numerous guns, ensigns, prisoners and several Generals were captured.

The German troops advancing west of the river Meuse toward Mauberge defeated an English cavalry brigade. The river Semois, Longwy and the greater part of the Belgian-French frontier are in German hands. A concentric advance of all the German army toward Paris is probable.

The German Foreign Office advised the embassy in another wireless despatch that Assistant Secretary Breckinridge of the United States War Department, who had reached Berlin with relief funds, "praises the attitude of the German people toward Americans and declared it a duty to inform Americans of the victories of the German armies and of the excellent spirit of the German nation."

American sympathies have been touched by German help for Russian families in Berlin," the despatch added.

GERMANS RENEW ATTACK.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

PARIS, August 25.

The afternoon communique of the War Office was as follows: "The German offensive movement in the north, which was stopped yesterday, appears to have been resumed to-day. The enemy is, however, held back by a French army acting in conjunction



German Uhlans in camp caring for their wounded after a fight near Liege. In the preliminary movement there light cavalrymen were in frequent touch with the Belgians and skirmishes were daily occurrences. As they operated in an enemy's country and had no line of communication they were compelled as a rule to abandon their wounded as they moved from place to place.

From a photograph just received from Belgium via London.

Estimate Belgian Dead at 16,000, Wounded 50,000

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

THE HAGUE, via London, Aug. 25.—

The first list of the Belgian dead in the recent fighting contains 2,000 names. Conservative estimates place the total number of Belgian dead at 16,000. It is estimated that their wounded reach a total of 50,000.

There are now about 2,000 Belgian soldiers interned in the Netherlands under the neutrality proclamation. A camp is being established for these at Oudenirum, in Friesland.

Central and Aneghem, a town six miles west of Oudenirum, was progressing Sunday at Perennes, between Mons and Pinche and between Wateghem and Oudenirum.

"The Handelsblad says that since Monday no Germans have been in Brussels. Arrivals from Liege state that many houses there were burned last week. German soldiers have inscribed on the walls of the city, 'William II, Emperor of Europe.'"

Count and Aneghem, a town six miles west of Oudenirum, was progressing Sunday at Perennes, between Mons and Pinche and between Wateghem and Oudenirum.

The Belgians drove the enemy back seven miles to Vilvorde. The losses on both sides were considerable, according to reports received here.

Attacked by 30,000.

LONDON, August 25.

The Evening News's Ostend correspondent telegraphs that fierce fighting is in progress in the suburbs of that city between a detachment of German cavalry and 800 Belgian gendarmes and that the wounded are being brought into the city.

The despatch says that the German cavalrymen were advancing from Snaeskerke to Ostend early in the morning and came upon the detachment of gendarmes near Leffinghe, three miles from Ostend. The Germans finally were driven back. The gendarmes lost three killed and several wounded. The Germans lost several men and one officer was wounded.

An early despatch to the Times from Ostend had announced that 30,000 Germans were attacking Malines and that general skirmishing was in progress throughout the northwestern part of the province of Flanders.

Several villages destroyed.

LONDON, August 25.

The Daily News has a despatch from Paris which says that the Germans entered Charleroi by the left bank of the Sambre Saturday afternoon after a bombardment of two hours.

French troops arrived at Charleroi Saturday evening, but the Germans established themselves in the houses in the lower part of the town and the French had to use artillery to dislodge them. The section was soon in flames.

The despatch adds that the Germans set fire to a string of villages about Charleroi on Saturday and that Marchiennes, Monceau sur Sambre, Anderlues and Chatelet were destroyed.

The Daily Express prints the following despatch from Ostend:

"A great battle has been in progress in the province of Hainaut, on the southern frontier of Belgium, since Friday evening. French and British troops have been engaged in desperate conflicts north of Charleroi and Fleurus with Germans who crossed the Meuse at Huy."

"Saturday French troops, which had spread from Lille met the German right in East Flanders. Desperate fighting between outposts took place at Oudenirum and Renais. The losses were heavy on both sides Monday. Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded between

the Temps of last night said: "The sought for result has not been realized. We have failed to cut the German forces in two. They succeeded by finding themselves in superior numbers at a decisive point."

The Temps then warns "the Powers who are still neutral" that their existence is really at stake, as the Germans are seeking to enslave Europe and the world."

The Journal des Debates declares: "It is a check. Gen. Joffre appears wisely to have stopped the battle in order

to prevent its being transformed into a defeat."

Lieut.-Col. Lionel Rousset, in an article in the Petit Parisien, says: "We must have the courage to call things by their name. We have received a severe check. Our offensive plans have miscarried."

GERMANS CLAIM FIVE OF NAMUR'S NINE FORTS.

The following despatch was received by the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., yesterday from Berlin by way of Nauou, Germany.

"An official announcement made public here to-day says that the city of Namur has fallen and five of its forts have been captured by the Germans. The bombardment of the four other forts continues and their fall seems imminent."

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY NOW MAY BE FATAL IN END

Counter Offensive to Check German Armies Has Failed and Allies Are Now in a Dangerous Position for Defence.

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

The simplest and therefore the best way to grasp the meaning of the fighting along the broad battle front from the German Ocean to Switzerland, which is described in the morning's despatches, is to accept the central unity which lies back of the whole confused and bewildering mass of detail. This unity is discoverable in the French counter offensive movement.

From three different bases Germany has launched armies at Paris. These armies, taking their names from the rivers whose valleys they follow, the Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine, are moving in a converging direction toward the French frontier. In advance of their reaching the frontier, where the French have permanent and considerable fortifications, the French General Staff last week launched three armies against them: one from the Lille-Mauberge line in northern France along the Sambre and Meuse; another from Verdun across the French Meuse into the Ardennes region about Neufchateau; a third from Nancy into German Lorraine between Metz and Strassburg.

The obvious purpose of these counter offensive movements was to strike the three German armies before they reached France, thus, if possible, bringing them to a halt and putting them on the defensive before they had time to develop their lines, make their contact between the front and their highest maximum of efficiency. Each of these counter offensives has totally failed. The circumstances attending their failure, so far as yet known, supply the day's exceedingly doubtful and grave anxiety discernible in London and Paris.

The first failure was that of the eastern French army facing the German army of the Rhine. This offensive had two different phases. One contemplated a movement through southern Alsace by Belfort and the passes of the Vosges, the other an advance by Lunéville between Metz and Strassburg and toward the lower Rhine at Mayence. The plain purpose was to roll back any German forces in the region and by defeating them compel the Germans to weaken their great army in western Belgium.

In both Alsace and German Lorraine the offensive was temporarily successful. Saarburg, on the railroad between Metz and Strassburg, was occupied by French and British reported successes, including the capture of Muehlhausen in Alsace. Then suddenly, with no explanation, the French advance was reported to have terminated through the difficult Ardennes region beyond Lunéville near Nancy. The only conceivable explanation for this was that the advancing force had been utterly defeated. This the German bulletins squarely affirmed, claiming the capture of 150 cannon, while French rumor pointed to the failure of an army corps to do its work and the disgrace of a general.

The Army of the Moselle. Much more obscure is the story of the repulse or rout of the French columns sent against the army of the Moselle, evidently established in the Ardennes west of Luxembourg and north of Longwy, Verdun and Stenay. Evidently the attempt was made to strike German corps advancing through the difficult Ardennes region. The German bulletins admit the retreat of their columns beyond the Semois toward Verdun. German despatches announce a crushing victory at Neufchateau, even more complete than in Lorraine, with the capture of generals and many thousands of soldiers and the rout of the French.

Finally, in Belgium, around the Sambre and the Meuse and north of Mauberge, an Anglo-French attack upon the German army of the Meuse, coming south from

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CAPTURE OF OSTEND A MATTER OF HOURS

Small Force of Germans Beaten, but More Are Coming Up Rapidly.

CIVIL GUARD DISARMED

News From Antwerp Says City Is Ready—Queen Refuses to Leave.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

By P. J. TUOHY.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Times.

OSTEND, Belgium, August 25.

The initial German raid upon Ostend has been checked, but there is every cause to fear that a second will succeed.

The town possesses no defensive force save a couple of hundred gendarmes. Overnight the enemy is reported in the immediate vicinity. A mail boat was immediately commandeered and every remaining Belgian regular was taken aboard and the civil guard was disbanded forthwith in order to avoid reprisals.

Early this morning patrols of Uhlans and German Hussars were engaging the gendarmes two miles from the station. No civilians were allowed to go in that direction. The Germans came through Thielt, Thourout and Lefeninge to the southern entrance to the town, where the gendarmes were entrenched.

There was a continuous fire from 4 to 6 o'clock. The Belgians lost about forty killed and wounded and the German losses were more severe.

First hand news received from Antwerp is to the effect that the city can hold out indefinitely. Most of its produce is coming from within the fortified area. Fifty British subjects remain in the city and are helping with the preparations for defence in every way short of enrolling in the Belgian army. Two English airmen have enrolled.

The city of Antwerp is under command of Lieut.-Gen. Dufour. About 1,500 Germans remain in the city. These have to report themselves every three hours. All attempts to prevail upon Queen Elizabeth and her children to leave Antwerp have fallen on deaf ears. Her Majesty is of the greatest value to the Red Cross. She prefers to do her share in the work, although she is risking the horrors of a siege by remaining.

NON-COMBATANTS FLEE.

Thousands of Belgians Are Taking Refuge in Maasricht.

MAASRICHT, via London, Aug. 25.—The flight of Belgian non-combatants before the Germans continues. There are now nearly 7,000 in the vicinity of Maasricht, the majority of those arriving within the past few days coming from Malines. Many of them have slight wounds. Some have been treated for them at Calvaireberg. Many of the refugees fought in the Franco-Prussian War.

A large number of Belgian farmers are included among the refugees. They complain of the treatment accorded to civilians by the Germans, but the opinion prevails here that the peasants have brought much of this treatment on themselves by overt acts against German troops.

PROTECT ANTWERP'S ART.

Authorities Fear Bombardment of Vandalism in City.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—Steps are being taken to prevent damage or loss of the art works of the city in case of a bombardment or, as stories reaching the city have forewarned, vandalism should the Germans enter the city. The choicest paintings in the Royal Museum have been removed to a place of safety as also have the Rubens pictures in the cathedral.

GERMAN ENVOY ON FRENCH SHIP

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam quotes a German despatch reporting that the German Minister at Tangier has received his passport from the Moroccan Government. He and the members of his staff removed from the legation and were taken on board a French cruiser, which is conveying them to Palermo.

GERMAN BOYS OF 16 CALLED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The official news bureau says:

"The German papers of August 22 and 24 publish orders that boys of from 16 to 19 years old shall be put through a course of musketry and military training. Retired officers are to be engaged as instructors."

JAPAN-GERMANY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson this afternoon issued a neutrality proclamation in the war between Japan and Germany. It follows along the lines of the earlier proclamation of this character by the United States.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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